Miscellany. SOME CLEVER FISHES. WHETHER we owe many of the matters we are about to glance at to fishes or no, it is certain that the fishes possessed them long before we did; and though men may be said to have invented them, yet in his savage state he must have taken more or less of hints from nature, and have out to him as the most effective in hunting or war (which were his principal occupations), whenever they could be adapted to his needs and appliances. However this may be, it is certainly sin-gular that we should find so many exist-ing similarities of a pecular kind between the habits and attributes of men and fishes. For example, there is scarcely a sport we practice or a weapon of offence that we use which has not a parallel among fishes. As to weapons—daggers among fishes. As to weapons—daggers, spears, swords, are all possessed by fish in a very high state of natural perfection, and even guns have a representative institution among fishes. A shooting fish would no doubt be looked upon almost as a lusus nature by the average Englishman, who rarely includes ichthyology amongst his studies; a fact which is very much be lamented, for we have large national interests bound up in that science; in fact, we owe a great deal more to fishes than any other nation, not even excluding the Dutch, some of whose cities were formerly figuratively described as built on fish-bones; and a professional chair of jobby polyment the of ichthyology at the universities would by no means an unwise institution. It is not many years since that a review, which was published in an influential paper, dealing, amongst other things, with this special point, contemptuously dismissed the fact of there being such a

thing as a shooting-fish as a traveler's tale. The ignorance amongst the general public on everything relating to fish is at times perfectly surprising. I have seen small worthless bass passed off as gray mullet; I have seen even nasty gravid pond-roach hawked about as gray nullet; I have seen large bass actually sold for salmon at one of our fashionable watering-places. After this, if the Londoner constantly buys coarse, dry, taste-less bull-trout as fine Tay salmon, it is not to be wondered at. The Eton boy hasten-ing home for the holidays provides him-self with a tin tube and a pocketful of peas. We beg the present Etonian's par-don; we should have said he used to do so formerly, when there were boys at Eton, and, backed by some skill as a Eton, and, backed by some skill as a tiveness are little short of the marvellous. Stand forth, then, "pirai" of the Carib, an intolerable nuisance to every village and vehicle he passed on his road home. The vehicle he passed on his road home. The Iacoushee Indian makes a better use of his blow tube; he puffs small arrows and mon only to the salmon tribe, though in hardened balls of clay through it with unbirds and other small game. Now the chætodon, which is more or less a native of the Eastern seas from Ceylon to Japan rather perhaps resembles the Macoushee Indian than the Eton boy, though his gun, shooting tube or blow pipe, or whatever it may be termed, is a natural one. His nose is really a kind of "beak," through which he has the power of propelling a small drop of water with some force and edge of the water is perhaps a spray of weed, a twig, or a tuft of grass; on it sits a fly, making its toilet in the watery mir-ror below. Rostratus advances cautious-

some piscatory Elcho shield, and pop goes and "Poor insect, what a little day of sunny bliss is Knocked over by the treacherous missile, drenched, stunned, half-drowned, she drops from her perch into the waters be-

But if we have fishes who can shoot their game, we have also fishes who can fish for it; ay, and fish for it with rod and line and bait as deftly as everangler coax-ed gudgeons from the ooze of the New ver or salmon from the flashing torrent of the Spey. Witness this clumsy-looking monster, the fishing frog; frightful and hideous is he according to our vulgar notions of loveliness, which the lophius pos-sibly might disagree with. The beast is netimes five or six feet in length, with an enormous head in proportion to the rest of its body, and with huge sacks like bag-nets attached to its gill covers, in which it stows its victims; and what a cavernous mouth! Surely a fish so repulsive and with a capacity so vast and ap-parently omnivorous, would frighten from if its powers of locomotion were in ac ace with its size, be the terror of the seas to fish smaller than itself; Providence knoweth how to temper its gifts, and the lophius is but an insufficient swimmer, and is too clumsy to support a predatory existence by the sword of the xiphias. Ships sailing fleetness of its motions. How, then, is this huge capacity satisfied? Mark those they had touched a rock, and when they two elongated tentacles which spring have been examined after the voyage, the from the creature's nose, and how they taper away like veritable fishing-rods; To the end of them is attaced by a line or a slender filament a small glittering morsel hooks are set in the mouth of the fisherman down below. But how is the animal to induce the fish to venture within reach of those formidable hooks? Now mark this perfect feat of angling. How

does the Thames fisherman attract the gudgeons? They are shy; he must not ture; and we are inclined to wonder what gudgeons? They are shy; he must not let them see him, yet he must draw them he would make of an iron-clad. Perhaps let them see him, yet he must draw them to him, and he does it by stirring up the mud upon the bottom. "In that cloud of mud is food," say the gudgeons. Then the angler plies his rod and bait. Just so the lophius proceeds, and he too stirs up the mud with his fins and tail. This sarves not only to hide him, but to attract the fish. Then he plies his rod, and the glittering bait waves to and fro like a living insect glancing through the turbid water. The gudgeons, or rather gobies, rush towards it. "Beware!" beware!" rapidity with water. The gudgeons, or rather gobies, rush towards it. "Beware! beware!" But when did gudgeon attend to warning great. It is a great enemy to the whale, vet? suddenly up rises the cavernous and it is generally surmised that it misyet? suddenly up rises the cavernous and it is generally surmised that it mis-Nemesis from the cloud below, and takes a ship sailing through the water for "snap!" the gobies are entombed in the bag-net, thence to be transferred to the inating rage, often breaking and losing its ophius stomach, when there are enough of them collected to form a satisfactory

we have fish who hunt their prey singly, or in pairs, or even in packs, like hounds. The reader, possibly, has never witnessed a skall in Scandanavia. It is a species of weight was the malefactor. They abound hunt in which a number of sportsmen take in a wide space of ground, where came circle, drawing a cordon around it, and driving the game together into a flock, when they shoot them down. There was, some years ago, a capital description of porpoises making a skall upon sand-eels, written by the late Mr. James Lowe, some time editor of the Critic and "Chronicler" of the Field, who saw the sight while fishing near the Channel Islands with Peter le

Wyandot County Republican.

Office in Cunco's Building, over the Post Office.

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Youths' Department.

A WORD FOR THE CHILDREN.

Children, make your mother happy, Make her stog instead of sigh; For the mournful hour of parting May be very, very nigh.

Children, make your mother happy; Prompt obedience chers the heart, While a wifful disobedience Pierces like a poisoned dart.

Children, make your mother happy; On her brow the lines of care Despen gaily - don't you see them!— While your own are smooth and fair,

Children, make your mother happy; For beneath the coffin-lid All too soon her face, so saint-like, Shall for evennore be hid.

Bitter tears and self-upbraidings Cannot bring her back again; And remorseful memories Are a legacy of pain.

Oh. begin to-day, dear children.

Listen when dear mother speaks; Render quick and sweet obedience; For your highest good she seeks

Loves you better than all others— For your sake herself denies; Sh- is p-tient, prayerful, tender, Gentle, thoughtful, true and wise.

Never, while you live, dear children,
Though you search the rounded earth,
Will you find a friend more faithful
Than the one who gave you birth.
— Christian Observe

WASHING DONE HERE.

BY ELSIE LOCKE.

VOL. XXVII.

PIETRO CUNEO, Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 39.

UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1872.

circle. "That is no frolic, but a very sober earnest for the sand-eels," said Peter. "Now," he continued," I will show you a sight which I have only show you a sight which I have only show you been the sand-eels. There are several members of the most peculiar is the Pristis circutus, or circated sawbeen hungry for revenge. But the letter itself is more remarkable than the same of the saw of the same than the same of the same than th

ace all about the boat; and just as two or here porpoises made a dash into the sometimes two of these become developed and grow out spiked tusks, pointing in the case that rogues leave some bar down by which they can be detected to snapping right and left, the fisher ed and grow out spiked tusks, pointing in three porpoises made a dash into the crowd, snapping right and left, the fishermen plunged their nets into the water, and brought them up quite full of these Of course the shoal soon broke up and dispersed; but the skill we know that it is very excellent and valuable ivory; but for any minute information as to the natural history of the ani-

been a very interesting one.

There are many fish which hunt their prey singly, as the pike and trout, and the way in which a large pike or trout will course and run down a smaller fish, re sembles nothing so much as a greyhound coursing a hare. Now the unhappy little fish turns from side to side in its ef forts to escape, while its pursuer bends and turns to every motion, following close upon his track, and cutting him off exactly as a greyhound does a hare. Now he rushes amongst a shoal of his fellows, hoping to be lost sight of in the crowd and confusion; but the grim foe behind is him out and scattering the small fry which fly in all directions, ruffling the surface of the water like a sudden squall of wind in their fright, follows up his victim with unerring instinct. In an agony of terror, the poor little quarry springs again and again frantically from the water, only to fall at last exhausted into the gaping jaws of his ravenous foe, who, gripping his body crosswise in his mouth, sails steadily away to his lair, there to de vour his prey at leisure. Other fish hunt their food, like dogs or wolves, in packs, as does the bonito chase the flying fish; and one, perhaps, of the fiercest, most savage and resolute of these is the piral, of South America. So fierce and savage are these little pirates, when their size and apparent capability is taken into consideration, that their feats of destrucburgk; so called; doubtless, from the pos session of the peculiar adipose fin, comthere being positive structural difference between the species. Let us take the portrait of this fish. Doubtless the reader igures to himself a fish of "a lean and hungry look," a very Cassius of a fish with the lanthorn jaws of a pike. But, in fact, the pirai is somewhat aldermanic and like a bream in figure, with a fight ing-looking kind of nose, and a wondrously expressive eye-cold, cruel and insatiable, and like to that of an old bill discounter when scrutinizing doubtfu paper. There is seventy or eighty per cent. in that eye, at the very least, and ruin to widows and orphans unnumbered if they come in its way. If it were a hu ly under the fly; then he stealthily proman eye, the owner would be bound ects his tube from the water, takes a deadsooner or later, to figure at execution dock. The jaw is square, powerful ly aim, as though he were contesting for

> for here is a fish sixteen inches long with the teeth almost of a shark. Schomburgk relates astonishing in stances of their voracity, in which the toes of the river cavia are eaten off; a large sun-fish devoured alive; ducks and geese deprived of their feet, and walking on the stumps. Of course the lines which are used to capture them have to be armed through. Their voracity is marvellous it is thrown into the water. Precaution is necessary, however, when the fish is lifted out of the water, or it will inflice serious wounds in its struggles. The fisherman therefore has a small ready, with which he breaks their skull

locked into a very large head

for the size of the fish; and that is

a fat, plump head, too, but radiated over

with strong bone and gristle. The teetl ah! they would condemn him anywhere;

is soon as they are caught. In weapons of offence, besides the shooting apparatus already mentioned fish have, first, the sword. This is repre sented by the blade of the sword-fish This fish possesses a tremendously power ful weapon, backed as it is by the great weight and impetus which it can bring to bear upon its thrusts. Many instances have been known in which the bottoms of ships have been pierced through by the broken blade of the fish has been found sticking in the ship's side. In the United Service Museum there is, or was formerly, a specimen of the sword-fish's handiwork in this respect. A portion of the weapon is shown sticking into the timbers of a ship, having pierced the sheath-ing and planking, and buried itself deeply which it can cut through the water is very

sword by its blind fury. Persons bathing have not always been entirely safe subject, they would soon swell the mat-from this fish, but have been stabbed to ter much beyond the limits of a magazine death by the xiphias. One instance of article. - Fraser's Magazine. this occurred in the British Channel, near the mouth of the Severn, in which a small

lated on by Mr. Lowe, and it must have | mal itself, we should have to rely chiefly upon the knowledge of the Kamtchat kans, which amounts to little more than that it is good eating, produces much oil, and is possessed of a valuable tooth. Of daggers various we have many specimens, more particularly amongst the amily of the Raildæ; and fearful weapons they are, some of them being serrated

or barbed, and capable of inflicting terri ble lacerated wounds. In most of these fish the dagger, or spine, is situated on and some way down the elongated tail; and as the animal has great muscular power in the tail, and is able to whirl it about in any direction it may desire, it not unfrequently deals forth most savage retribution to its captors. It knows full well, too, how to direct its aim; and it is told of some of the members of this family that if a hand, or even a finger, be laid upon the fish, it can, by a single turn of the tail, transfix with its spine the offending member. So dangerous are the consequences of these wounds, that it is customary (and in France and Italy it is made compulsory by law on the fish-ermen) to cut off the tails above the spines of the fish thus armed before they are brought to market; and in this way almost the only specimen of the eagle-ray

Perhaps one of the most formidable weapons possessed by any fish is the na-tural and terrible pair of shears formed by the jaws of the shark. The only par allel weapon of offence that can be cited as used by man would, perhaps, be the spiked portcullis, but the future may present us with steam shears with blades ten feet long, and intended to receive cavwhere the ingenuity of modern inventors n the destructive line may lead us. But there are not many instruments so efficient for their purpose as the tooth of a shark. It is difficult to handle one freely without cutting one's fingers; and when we consider the tremendous leverage of a shark's jaws employed against each other like scissors, armed with rows of lancets, t is evident that nothing in the shape of flesh, gristle, or bone could withstand them. Their capacity, too, is equal to their powers; for a pair of jaws taken from a shark of not more than nine feet iong has been known to be passed down over the shoulders and body of a man six feet high without inconvenience. It was hought to be an act of very unusual trength and dexterity, on the part of the Emperor Commodus, to cut a man in two at one blow; but the jaws of the white shark find no difficulty whatever in executing that feat. The vast number of teeth contained within the shark's jaw has been accounted for by some writeron the hypothesis that they are erected when the shark se zes its prey, at all other times lying flat on their sides. It is now, lowever, more generally admitted that the shark only employs the outer row of teeth, and that the inner ones are a provision of nature against an accident which is, and must be, a very common one when the implements are considered and the force with which they are employed, viz, the breaking of a tooth. In this case the corresponding tooth on the inside becomes erect, and is by degreeoushed forward into the place of the broken one—a wondrous and very neces-sary provision to keep so delicate and powerful an apparatus as the shark's jaw always in order. The voracity of the shark forms an endless resource for the writers on the marvellous whose bent lies towards natural history. Whole ships' crews have been devoured by sharks ere now, while their omnivorousness is extra ordinary. This is well exemplified by the observation once made to me by an old tar, who was dilating on the variety of objects he had found at one time or another inside the bellies of sundry sharks. "Lord love ye, sir," quo' Ben, 'there bain't nothin' as you mightn't ex pec' to find in the insides o' a shirk, from a street pianny to a milestone.

Continuing the description of the variety of weapons exemplified in fishes, we have a rival of that terrible scourge, the knout, in the tail of the thresher, or fox-shark (Alopias vulpes). The upper lobe is tremendously elongated, being nearly as long as the body of the fish. and amazingly muscular. It is curved like the blade of a scythe in shape, and the blows which it can and does inflict with this living flail can be heard at a great distance; a herd of dolphins is scattered as though they were mere sprats up to the surface, when the fox-sharks spring upon him, and with resonant blows from their fearful knouts drive him below again upon the weapons of their

There are many other points of simi larity which might be enlarged upon; but if one were to attempt to set down all which come under cognizance in this

Schurz, Pleasanton and the President.

CARL SCHURZ has been compelled, by in the Mediterranean, and a hunt after, with the harpooning and slaying of the President, to give his authority for the restored with a ther words taking in two other partners. These, after learning the business, wanted with a fer wards taking in two other partners. These, after learning the business, wanted to shove the old man out, but didn't succed until they promised to he very the same time not much an authority and come to he authority of the President, to give his authority for the President double in the feed until trey wards at the gent of the Pittsburgh Post lumber of the Pittsburgh Pos the explicit denial given on the authority Nowry, the pilot. Having searched for of them, Pristis antiquorum, is commonly this passage several times, without being able to find it, I am reluctantly compelled sixteen feet. The elongated snout is set President to retain him. They had been with the commissioner insisted upon at the age, it is staying in office. He appealed to the sixteen feet. The elongated snout is set President to retain him. They had been with the commissioner insisted upon at the age, it is staying in office. He appealed to the sixteen feet. The elongated snout is set President to retain him. They had been with the commissioner insisted upon at the age, it is staying in office. He appealed to the sixteen feet. The elongated snout is set President to retain him. They had been with the commissioner insisted upon at the age, it is staying in office. He appealed to the sixteen feet.

which seemed to be engaged in a water ful weapon, as the poor whale has good fidence in him, probably on account of frolic, swimming after one another in a reason to know, to whom it is also a dead-

chanced to see two or three times in my life, and you therefore are very lucky to have the opportunity of seeing it at all. In the first three short ones being placed alternately.

this fish the teeth are irregular, one long and three short ones being placed alternately.

than its author. Schurz made his speech on the 22d of July. The Pleasanton letter, as published in the Tribune of this have the opportunity of seeing it at all nately.

The weapon of the narwhal—which by the by is not strictly a fish, but a member of the cetacea found chiefy in the Arctic end of a mass; for, you see, the sand-eel is enly a very small morsel for a porpoise, and to pick them up one by one would get hungry again by the time he had done feeding on them singly; so they drive them into a thick crowd, in order that when they make a dash at them they may get a dozen or two at a mouthful. But, as we want some for bait, we will join in the hunt." And they edged down to the spot till they were within the circle. The porpoises, following one another pretty closely, were swimming round, now rising to the surficed sand-eles were driven closer and closer, and in their fear came to the surface, now diving below, and gradually contracting the circle. The porpoises, following one another pretty closely, were swimming fround, now rising to the surficed sand-eles were driven closer and closer, and in their fear came to the surface all about the boat; and just as two or three proposes and a deflicient spear, being now in New York. We believe that now in the head at the spear in the head at the spear in the head of the spectal purpose of this spear is, is not the spectal purpose of this spear is, is not the spectal purpose of this spear is, is not the spectal purpose of this spear is, is not the spectal purpose of this spear is, is not the spectal purpose of this spear is, is not the spectal purpose of this spear is, is not the hunt." And they edged down to the spot till they were within the circle. The porpoises, following one another pretty closely, were swimming round, now rising to the hunt." And they edged down to the spectal purpose of the nose, chiefly the left; ti does not project from the middle of the head; the porpoises, following one another pretty closely, were swimming round, now rising to the therefore the project of the project

divergent directions; oftener, however.

but one is the mature result. Whatever ident said Schurz could have "patronthe use of this formidable spear may be, age" to his heart's content if he would support the treaty. He only says, "that was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind." No court of justice would accept any such testimony, especially as against the direct denial of the President. Even if Pleasanton were a disinterested and trustworthy witness, it would still be true that his "distinct impression" would be ruled out as against the positive assertion of the President himself. Impressions are often erroneous, and wrong inferences are frequently drawn. In this case, how ever, no credence would be given to the slander, on the score that an officer removed "for cause" is not a credible wit-ness against his late superior, especially when one is the man Pleasanton and the other General Grant, whose personal honesty even his enemies admit.-Chicago

The Attempted Crime Against the Nation.

Horace Greeley is at the head of a gigantic conspiracy to pay the rebel debt, pen-sion the rebel soldiers, and fasten an sion the rebel soldiers, and fasten an enormous burden upon the tax payers of the country. For awhile we were disposed to pass by these charges as the idle exaggerations incident to a political cam paign but the proof has multiplied until exaggerations incident to a political cam paign but the proof has multiplied until here hardly remains a doubt that the disgraceful bargain consummated at Cincin nati and Baltimore had this for its movutilated; so that the specimen was useing consideration. Much surprise has been manifested at the unanimity with which the entire rebel element of the South came forward to the support of Greeley, a man whom they had all their lives so heartily hated and despised. In and indignation. These corrupt negotia-tions were, and are, of course kept as strous bargain has come to light to show ts aims and purposes. That Mr. Greeley, rebel soldiers is proven by numerous affi davits and witnesses, and if at that early period he had become so far converted, here can be but little doubt but that before the end of the transaction he had embraced the whole villalnous scheme from beginning to end. In view of these levelopments a new light is shed upon that plank in the Cincinnati platform which favors pensions to soldiers of the late war, guardedly abstaining from specifying whether Union or Confederate soldiers are referred to. It is well known that the prominent Democrats in Congress hold that the United States is bound to pay for the liberated slaves of the South, and as Mr. Greeley once advocated such payment, we presume that this point was definitely settled, and the explained on no other hypothesis. It is true that the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, but the attitude of the Democratic control of the payment of the attitude of the Democratic control of the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment of the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment of the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment of the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment of the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment of the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment of the payment of these claims is prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment of the payment of the pa of the Democratic party toward the Four-teenth and Fifteenth Amendments is well known. On a resolution declaring the validity of these amendments, introduced on the House of Representatives, every Democrat present voted no, and when a THE following legend relates how a cersimilar resolution came up in the Senate, we find the Democrats voting the same way, among whom were Doolittie and Hendricks, bright lights and leaders now n the Liberal organization. They have again and again placed themselves on re cord as declaring these amendments null Democrats than they always have been, we may be assured that their position on his matter is unchanged. There never was so high a reward offered for faith lessness and treachery as this. Large quantities of Confederate bonds are held in Europe, and have been carefully hid away for an auspicious moment. some time they were utterly worthless, but lately they have become salable in certain quarters, and are appreciating value with every indication favorable to

the election of Greeley.

There are millions of dollars of rebel claims on file in Washington, barred and rejected by the present rigid rules of the Treasury; but the complaints of claim agents now, and their boasts of what will be done if there is a change of Administration, show that these claimants and their attorneys have received assurances that in such an event these demands shall be paid. We warn the people of the country against this deep-laid conspiracy. Three thousand millions of dollars are at stake, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the end. The success of the scheme means the enriching of the leaders of the coalition, and the financial bankruptcy and ruin of the nation. We beg no Republican to be deceived by the previous opinions of Mr. Greeley. The man's corrupt bargaining with Democratic politicians is proven. His advocacy of the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers is fastened upon him. His guilt can be no greater when the whole iniquity is exed, for the essential traits of treachery and fraud are already branded upon him. We cannot prevent this scandal to American politics, but we can prevent its rising into the dignity of a consummated crime, and to this purpose let every patriotic citizen devote himself.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE death of an old man at Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y., a few days ago, ended a novel bargain, in which more was paid than was intended to be paid. About twenty-five years ago, when the old man was about eighty years old. he was a partner in a manufacturing es-tablishment, which he started and built up,

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MASTER OF ARTS-A male flirt. Lone Division-Separation for life. PROVIDENCE, it has been not inaptly said, provides for the provident.

PIOUS SISTER: "Tommy, who loves all nen?" Tommy: "Oo does."

from Saratoga Lake to England They go over in large glass tanks. A "HOME for destitute animals" has been erected in Boston by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. THE average cost of building a mile of ailroad is forty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars in this coun-

for a shop boy who is willing to let the proprietor run the shop at least half "Do you keep matches?" asked a wag of a country grocer. "Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply. "Well, I'll take a trottingwas the reply. "Well match," said the wag.

A DES MOINES (Iowa) barber advertise

WESLEY, Me., must be a pleasant locality for forest rambles. Thirty-eight bears have been killed in that vicinity in the last twelve months.

A SPRINGFIELD paper says: "We know shoes have soles and tongues, and now a chap in Rhode Island advertises, 'Shoe made Hear.' We don't believe it." It is stated that more people have been executed in France during the last twelve months than in any year since 1815, when the episode of the "hundred days" be-THE proof is becoming positive that tween two restorations sent so many per-

sons to the gallows. A LITTLE boy was sent to a store for

In the San Joaquin Valley, Cal., is grain patch thirty-five miles long and ight miles wide, covering an area of 179, 200 acres. The average yield is estimated at sixteen bushels, which will give a total of 2,867,200 bushels, or 86,015 tons. THE travelers in a balloon which re

ntly started from Boston say that the lives so heartily hated and despised. In the light of these exposures the wonder must now cease, and give place to alarm over the sea, and the abundant growth of seaweed caused the vessels to appear as manner so careless and unconcerned, a f sailing in a field of grass. ALEXANDER THE GREAT, seeing Dioge-

nes looking attentively at a parcel of human bones, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "That which I canwhile in correspondence with Carmichael, declared himself in favor of pensions to not find," was the reply; "the difference between your father's bones and those of his slaves."

A NEW alarm clock belonging to Mrs. ifer, of West Philadelphia, sounded at midnight. The baby screamed, Mrs. Slifer had hysterics, and her husband fired six shots out of the window at a supposed burglar, and wounded a passer by. When the police came they found him trying to drown the disturber of his peace, which he finally threw into the yard, where it whizzed all night, while the neighbors threw things at it, mistaking it for cats.

Some of the clerks were waiting in the Treasury Department for the opening of business. One said to the company: 'Who is the shortest man mentioned is this point was definitely settled, and the enthusiasm of these men for him can be exhausted. "Nehemiah (knee-high-miah) was the reply. "Peter!" they all cried:
"he was a stout, large, athletic man."
"Can't help it. He was the shortest man
I ever read of in the Bible. He said he
had neither silver nor gold, and a man is

THE following legend relates how a cer tain Grand Duke of Florence built a bridge without expense to the State. The Grand Duke issued a proclamation that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza at a certain designated time, should be provided with a new suit of cord as declaring these amendments null and void, and as these men are now pronounced by Mr. Greeley to be no less whereupon the officers caused each ave nue of the public square to be closed, and then compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave to each one. old clothes thus collected enough money was found concealed to build a beautifu bridge over the Arno, still called the Beg-

gars' Bridge. Among the feathered creation the engle and raven, the swan and parrot, are each centenarians. An eagle kept in Vienna died after a confinement of one hundred and fourteen years, and on an ancient oak in Selborne, still known as the "raver tree," the same pair of ravens are be lieved to have fixed their residence for a series of more than ninety years. Swans upon the Thames River, about whose age there can be no mistake, since they are annually nicked by the Vinter's Company, under whose keeping they have been for five centuries, have been known to survive one hundred and fifty years and more. The melody of the dying swan is entirely mythological. Upon approach of death the bird quits the water, sits down upon the bank, lays its head upon the ground, expands its wings a trifle and ex-

pires, uttering no sound. A TERRIBLE scientific revenge was re cently taken by a young chemist in Ven ice named Orlando Farnerini. He loved a young lady, but she loved another, who was a tailor. Orlando owed him money, and sent word he would pay it if the tailor and his betrothed would visit him in his laboratory. The invitation was accepted, and Orlando slyly got them to take part in electrical experiments. He bade them give him their hands, put one pole of a Rumkorf apparatus between the girl's fin gers, and the other into the tailor's hand and then joined currents. The lovers fell to the ground in convulsive fits, but Farnerini only laughed. After trying to dis-engage themseives from the apparatus in vain, in five minutes they became distorted corpses. Farnerini with the utmost "sang froid" reported the matter to the

police, and gave himself up. A LATE number of the Pittsburgh Post able to find it, I am rejuctantly compelled to find it, I am rejuctantly compelled to quote from memory. They were fishing off Guernsey, when Mr. Lowe called President to retain him. They had been upon either side with sharp spikes, thickly dispersed, and somewhat resembling the President to retain him. They had been upon either side with sharp spikes, thickly dispersed, and somewhat resembling the President to retain him. They had been upon either side with sharp spikes, thickly dispersed, and somewhat resembling the President to retain him. They had been upon either side with sharp spikes, thickly dispersed, and somewhat resembling the refused to be influenced by personal considerations. The Secretary had lost constant and the present rate of cutting, five years dispersed, and somewhat resembling the teeth of the shark. It forms a most fear the Altegueny region is nearly all the retain him. They had been upon either side with sharp spikes, thickly at the present rate of cutting, five years dispersed, and somewhat resembling the teeth of the shark. It forms a most fear the long at the present rate of cutting, five years dispersed, and somewhat resembling the teeth of the shark. It forms a most fear the long at the present rate of cutting, five years dispersed, and somewhat resembling the teeth of the shark. It forms a most fear the long at the long at the present rate of cutting, five years dispersed, and somewhat resembling the teeth of the shark. It forms a most fear the long at the present rate of cutting, five years dispersed, and somewhat resembling the teeth of the Altegueny region is nearly all the present rate of cutting, five years at the present rate of cutting, five years dispersed, and somewhat resembling the cut away. Careful estimates show that the present rate of cutting, five years at the present rate of cutting five years at the present rate of cutting five years at

gabela are triffing. The history of lumbering by water, it is stated, is nearly at an end in that region, and the rail must soon be looked to for supplies in the fu-ture, unless new fields southwest of Pitts-burgh are opened. Since the scarcity of pine, hemlock is comitig into more gen-eral use. The supply of that timber it is said, however, will not last over a period of more than twenty years,

A Russian Burial Service.

In Russia every phase of social life has some peculiarity which attracts more or less the attention of the foreigner; and not the least among these peculiarities are the rights and ceremonies connected with the interment of the dead. The following account of these ceremonies is given by a correspondent of the London

Russia. Usually, this Business is con ducted in the church itself. On the other side of this room were standing the lids of coffins, in a row against the wall. A few steps farther brought me to the body of the church, where the service was going on. It is the custom here to perform one funeral service in the morning over the bodies of all who are brought for in-terment on that day. The scene that her-meets a visitor is in the highest degree curious and interesting. There is first of all the church itself, the whole eastern side of which is g ittering with gold and silver, and ornamented with the pictures of saints, before which feeble lamps shed forth the dimmest of lights. There are the priests and deacons, arrayed in what should be the gorgeous and brilliant robes of Russian ecclesiastics; but in this place of traffic-the cemetery-the costumes are assed on from one wearer to another until almost every vestige of their pristine splendor has vanished. In one corner of the altar stands the choir, consisting of two hideous-looking creatures, engaged

pouring forth a lamentable called a requiem for the deceased, in tones so doleful, so inharmonious, and in a to excite astonishment that such a fright-The corpses were arranged in two row the bodies of the adult dead-of which there were six-placed in front and near he altar, while the coffins of nine little children, of ages varying from one year to six or seven, formed another row be hind. The coffins were open, and the upper part of the body was exposed while from the breast downwards, the whole was covered by palls, for the mo part of a dark vellow color. The hand were crossed on the breast, and on thos of the adults were laid large sheets of paper containing a prayer in the Scla

vonian language, the purport of which was to speed the soul on its journey to heaven. It sometimes appears to be the custom to place this prayer under the head of the deceased. It was compara tively pleasant to turn from the dark sallow, and drawn countenances of the the little children, many of whom had the appearance of being in a quiet, sweet slumber, their heads enveloped in cap decked with gay ribbons and flowers, and the whole body laid out with fine gauze Instead of the prayer for remission of sins which was placed on the breasts of the grown-up persons, these little children had a strip of paper bound round the forehead, with a few words, also Scla vonic, praying God for His mercy. idea is that these little ones are considere

to be too young to have committed actua sins, so the prayer for remission or pardor is not necessary. The line of demarci age. The prayers and strips of sold in a small room adjoining the church at a fixed price, the prayers at six co pecks, and the strips of paper at fron three half pence to three shillings. The price is printed in large characters or each article. The coffins of the youn are surmounted by candles at the imm nent risk of setting the gauze and th

other appendages on fire which not unfrequently occurs. You can readily imagine what a crow was assembled around these fiftee corpses, and how great was the pressure in a edifice not forty feet square. The atmosphere, too, was heavy and oppression sive, from the heat of the crowd, the fo-est of lighted candles, and the incens-Those present were, some holding car iles, some bowing their heads to the ston floor, some standing in the corners of against the wall engaged in lively conver sation; some walking out, others coming in, as it suited their fancy; here and there a mother casting a sorrowful, for lorn look at her departed little one, bu few-very few-seeming affected by the occasion which had called them together After a service which lasted about nour and a half, the lids were replaced o the coffins, and they were borne from th

nies following in crowds, at a good str walking pace, the majority talking an sughing in such a manner as would ut terly confound our quiet, sober-minde people at home. The body is brought t he grave and deposited in the ground without further ceremony; a little earth is thrown in on the coffin by all who take part in the metancholy office ; there are few hysterical shricks-and thus the pr ceedings at the cemetery terminate For the invited, the day wind up with a carousal at the house of the deceased, the nature of the feast of course depending on the means at the disposal of the host. It is singular to re mark how very faint are the signs o grief discernible among the crowd of Russians assembled to pay the last mark of respect to a departed relative or friend I have observed, as a general rule, that the Russians are easily excited, and show in the first moments of ecstacy and de spair; but so soon as this fit has passed,

pine of the Allegheny region is nearly all | vated tone of voice to some of her friends

A few days since I took an opportunity of paying a visit to the Smolen-ki, one o the great cemeteries in the neighborhood of St. Petersburg. Long before I arrived at the cemetery I was concious of it proximity by the appearance of many shops exhibiting tomb-stones and wooden crosses for the graves; and also by the spectacle, in the open streets, of immense varieties of wreaths and garlands, ornamented, some with paper foses, others with "never fades" or some other flower of funeral signification. Here and there too, were refreshment rooms for the ac commodation of those who, after the labors and cares of the interment, might wish to fortify the body or drown the grief in the bottle. On reaching the emetery, the attention is first of all directed to the church, where the custom ary funeral rites are performed. Enter-ing, I found myself in the lobby or anteroom of good size, in one corner of which. behind a counter, sat a lugubrious, shabbily-dress d official, busily occupied in the sale of candles, the profits from which form a considerable item in the revenue of the church in

Ellie and Emma are two little twin-girls, brown-eyed, mischievous, and lovable. One day their mamma went away in the buggy just after dinner, to be gone all the afternoon. She promised to bring Aunt Nellie home with her and before she went dressed her little girls in their new blue linen gowns and their best ruffled aprons, that they might look their prettiest for Anntie. Ellie and Emma had never seen this aunt, but they had been told so much about her that they looked upon her as quite an old friend. Besides, she had sent them two beautiful little dollies. tressed just alike, last Christmas. And there was no knowing what she would bring them this time! So they promised

namma to be very good all the afternoon, and mind Bridget, and not do any of the nany things that mamma forbade. Inteed, I think their minds were rather onfused when she drove away as to what when the man "has nothing less than a hey could and what they could not do. Bridget was in the kitchen, ironing. It was so lonesome without mamma; Iolls and playthings were stupid. So they tormented Bridget by wanting a cookie just as she was polishing a shirt bosom, or drink of water just as she was fluing a ruffle. Mamma had forbidden them to touch the pump, and there never were 'wo such thirsty little mortals before!

"What shall we do, Bridget?" they Bridget named over a great many hings, but not one of them suited. "Och! out it's botherations ye are!" she exclaimed at last. "I used to tend a bab I wasn't any larger than you, Miss Ellie, after being for I was never let be idle a minute, no tertained. more I wasn't. It's bein' idle sinds yous into mischief an'sll manner o' throubles," -he added, looking at Ellie, who was rumbling a cookie into bits and scatterng them all over the kitchen floor, as if he were feeding a lot of chickens. "Be

off wid ye; run out doors and play now, take good childers." There was a new house building next to Mr. Clyde's, and as one of the work-men was a very kind, fatherly man, Mrs. lyde sometimes let the children go over here and play for a little while.

who always had a welcome for the little

"Let's go and ask Bridget," said Ellie.
"I don't suppose it would be just proper
to go without asking her." Bridget, who was busy fluting, said, 'Yes, yes," without paying much heed to what it was that they wanted. So over they went. No Mr. Kline was there; but they picked up some blocks in the o castles, until at last Emma, tired of the

irst place they called on Mr. Bennett, the good-natured man, who was at work on he window-sashes.
"How do you do, Mr. Bennett?" aid Ellie.

"Pretty well, thank you, marm," said dr. Bennett, with an amused smile as he-book hands with them. "Are your childrens well?" inquired

'Splendid health, marm!" answered Mr. Bennett, who hadn't a child. "Got their teefs froo?" asked Emma anxiously. "Certainly, oh! certainly, loads of teeth, marm," laughed the gentleman.

"Well, we must bid you good after noon" And then, with some more nand shaking, the little witches walked way, putting on young-ladyfied airs can better be imagined than decribed.

hat had just been filled with fresh mor-ar, and Ellie began the fun of balancing in the edge of the board side.
"You don't dare to do it, Emma!" she 'Yes, I dare, Ellie Clyde!"

"Well, let's see you, then." So Emma let her see, and displayed a little more daring than was wise, for suddenly in she went, splash into the middle

of the mortar-bed! Oh! what a pitiable sight and what a for orn-looking little girl she was when Pat Murphy, the hod-carrier, lifted her out! Pat cleaned her the best he knew how. hen sent her home, telling her "that she'd better be after stayin" out of mortar-bed-Emma cried all the way home, but Ellie like the little woman that she was, tried

"Never you mind, sissy. I tell you what let's do; let's go right up stairs into the baf-room, and I'll wash your little "lothes all clean in the baf-tub, and Bridget'll iron them, then you'll look just as clean as me! Won't that be nice?" and Ellie wiped away her sister's tears as a grandmother of seventy-six might have lone. Emma was comforted, or, at any rate, her crying was over. So through the front door-way, tiptoeing up-stairs, the naughty little mischiefs went to the It had two doors, one leading into the hall and one into mamma's city. The telegraph, however, overtookroom; they fastened the door leading into
the hall, and fastened mamma's room us
chester raving of her love for a man the hall, and fastened mamma's room up 100, so that no one might disturb them Then they went to work.

Emma took off all of her clothes that were soiled, shoes and all, and put them into the bath-tub. Then, turning the faucet, Ellie filled the tub with water. It was all ready now for the washing, so at it they went-swash, splash, and scrub,

until they were breathles "Isn't it fun ?" said Ellie. "Yes, splendid!" said Emma. "I'm going to be a wash-woman when

grow up, a'n't you ?"
"I guess I will." "But I'm not going to have a red face though, are you

"I'm going to have a pretty face like

mamma's, and a waterfall, and-

"Say, what makes it look so awful neer? The dirt won't come off," said

"Say, what makes it look so awful queer? The dirt won't come off," said Emma.
"I don't know," said Ellie, reflecting.
"Why, I'll tell you. We didn't know much, did we? We must put soap on them, of course!"
So they got mamma's soap dish, and soaped the clothes with Lubin's soap, putting it on freely. Swash. splash, and scrub again, until both of the children, and everything within reach, were about as wet as the clothes in the tub. Still the dirt didn't come out.

dirt didn't come out.

"How funny the water looks! What's
the matter of it " asked Emma.
"I don't know," said Ellie, puzzled.
"What shall we do?" asked Emma,
who was beginning to think that washing
was not so much fun after all. Ellie,

who did not know any more than she did what to do, said gravely:

"Sister, it's awful naughty to go jun ping into mortar beds and spoiling your pretty little dress."

Emma began to cry. That cheered Ellie up. It was a peculiarity of the twins, that if one was sorrowful the other was not; and when one was naughty the other was almost always as good as she could be Their mamma thought it very convenient to have them so.
"See here, sister," she said brightly, "I know. We must put something on to take it off-that's the way to do it."
"What? Put on what?" asked Emma

"I'll find something," and Ellie looked "Oh! here's some cologne, that's

So they poured cologne on themselves and the clothes until the room seemed to them like a big cologne bottle. "It don't do a bit o' good," said Emma

in despair.

Ellie got her papa's "cocoaine," and began pouring that on plentifully.

"If this won't do it," she said solemnly, as she poured, "we'll try the pallogolic.
That's kind o' strong, you know."

Just then Bridget, hearing little voices in the bath-room, tried the door, and when she found it locked commenced

knocking and shaking the door, telling them to let her in. She, very naturally, wanted to see what was going on.
But Ellie would not let her in, though Bridget bounded, scolded, and coaxed.

Not until her mamma came, a half-hour afterward, would she open the door. Mamma and Auntie Nell saw two little girls that looked as if they had just been dragged out of a pond. No wonder mamma looked sober for a moment. Bridget had told her that "those children were up to some dreadful mischief, she was sure she couldn't tell what." Auntie Nell laughed so at them, and thought they looked so cunning, that mamma forgave them, and in a half-hour two sweeter little girls in white dre-ses and blue ribbon sashes had never been

seen before—at least, not by Auntie Nell. But ever since then, whenever papa wants to tease, he calls them his "little washer-women."—Hearth and Home. To Make a Good Collector.

BE on time to a minute when the debtor Sit on the steps and wait for his return when he says, "I am just going to din-

Go to an "old stager" every day for a month with a cheerful countenance "about that little account," Don't mind edging into a crowd to ask a

fellow.

Take a dollar in part if you can't get ten in whole, and "credit it" with alac-Always suggest a check when the money

is not in hand, as he can get it "cashed" Always have that account "on top" so the man can have no excuse for putting

Don't mind asking for it im after being "treated"-or pleasantly en-Never be in a hurry, "will wait till you get through.

Cough or salute when the "hard case" wants to pass without seeing you. In fine—be patient as a post, cheerful as a duck, sociable as a fies, bold as a lion, weather proof as a rubber, cunning as a fox, and watchful as a sparrow-hawk.

Observations on Diet, Etc.

QUININE should not be eaten after a hearty meal of India rubber : the sperma So to-day, as soon as they were out in be yard, they wanted to see Mr. Kline, with the oxalic acid of the latter, and wagon grease will be involved with disastrous re-ults. Before taking a bath the entire body should be carefullly washed Then lay on a coating of tar and get into the water. It cannot touch anywhere. It is not so fashionable as it was to chop a cord of wood before breakfast; none but very old men, who cling to the traditions frog, ever do it, and they commonly perand played with them for a long time ish at it. Getting out of bed in a perspir-building all sorts of things, from pig-pens ation is to be avoided—always lie in bed as long as you can find any excuse for it. port, said. "Ellie, let's play we're ladies naking calls."

Nothing is more injurious than the ordinary method of going up stairs; it causes the alkaline in the blood to settle in the corns, producing aneurism and strangu-1 tion. The proper way is to lie on your stomach and go up feet first. Never sleep with your eyes shut; it is a degenerate habit. Bashing, as intimated above, is conducted on a wrong principle. It is probable that the custom might be advantageously abolished altogether Bath-houses and bathing rooms in dwellings are a thing of recent growth. Our grandfathers seldom or never bathed : and it is conceded that they lived to be several hundred years old. Potatoes should always be eaten with the skins on; skins ontain bi-carbonate of mucilage, which is just what the liver requires. When the stom of giving the skins to the poor originated, science was almost wholly t known. There are more things it would be well to know, but a strict compliance with the rules already given will enable you to live as long as you will wish to. Further instructions would but prolong your misery .- Evening Post.

THE following singular instance of eccentricity, illustrating the close connec-tion of this condition of the mind with nsanity, is related by Professor Hammond in his work on diseases of the nerv-

A lady had since her childhood shown singularity of conduct as regarded her table furniture, which she would have of no other material than copper. She carried this fancy to such an extent that ven the knives were made of copper. People laughed at her, and tried to reason her out of her whim, but in vain. In no other respect was there any evidence of mental aberration. She was intelligent, by no means excitable, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. An uncle had stance started in her a new train of thought, and excited emotions which she could not control. She read in the morn-ing paper that a Mr. Kopperman had ar-rived at one of the botels, and she announced ber determination to call on him. Her friends endeavored to dissuade ber, and was told that he had in-t left for Chicago. Without returning to her home, she bought a ticket for Chicago, and actually started on the next train for that whom she had never seen, and whose name alone had been associated in her mind with her fancy for copper table-furniture. She died of seute mania within a month -Scribner's for August.

A LITTLE girl asked her sister what was chaos, that her papa read about? The elder replied, "It was a great pile of nothing, and no place to put it in.

A FEW years ago Titusville, Pa., was own, and now business amounting to \$10 000,000 is reported as being trans-

-New York City holds \$89,000,000

worth of churches,